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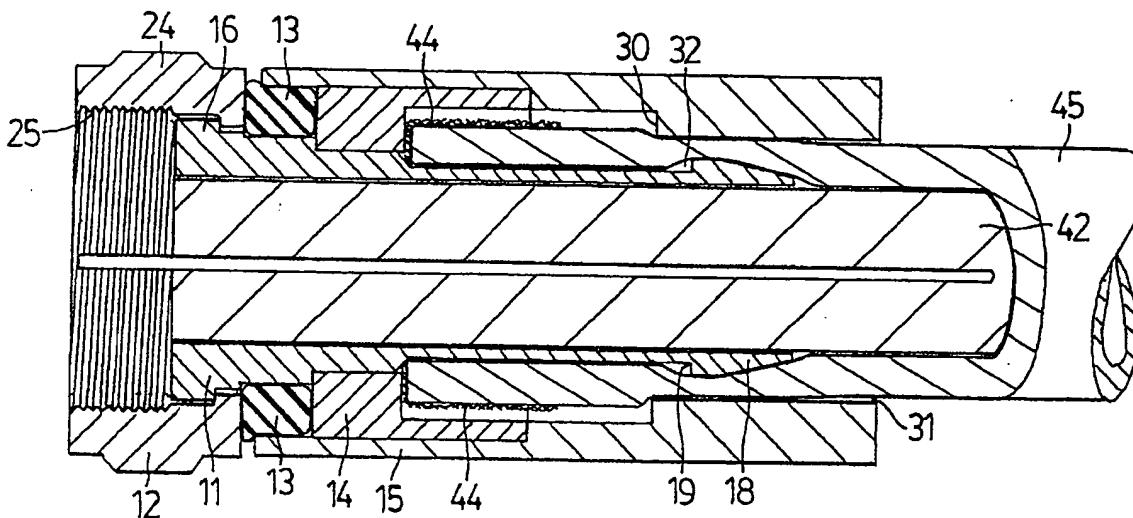
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(72) Inventeur/Inventor:
STIRLING, ALBERT, CA

(73) Propriétaire/Owner:
CABLETEL COMMUNICATIONS CORP., CA

(74) Agent: BERESKIN & PARR

(54) Titre : CONNECTEUR DE CABLE COAXIAL AVEC BAGUE EXTERIEURE DE PINCEMENT DU CABLE
(54) Title: COAXIAL CABLE CONNECTOR WITH INTEGRAL CABLE GRIPPING EXTERNAL BUSHING



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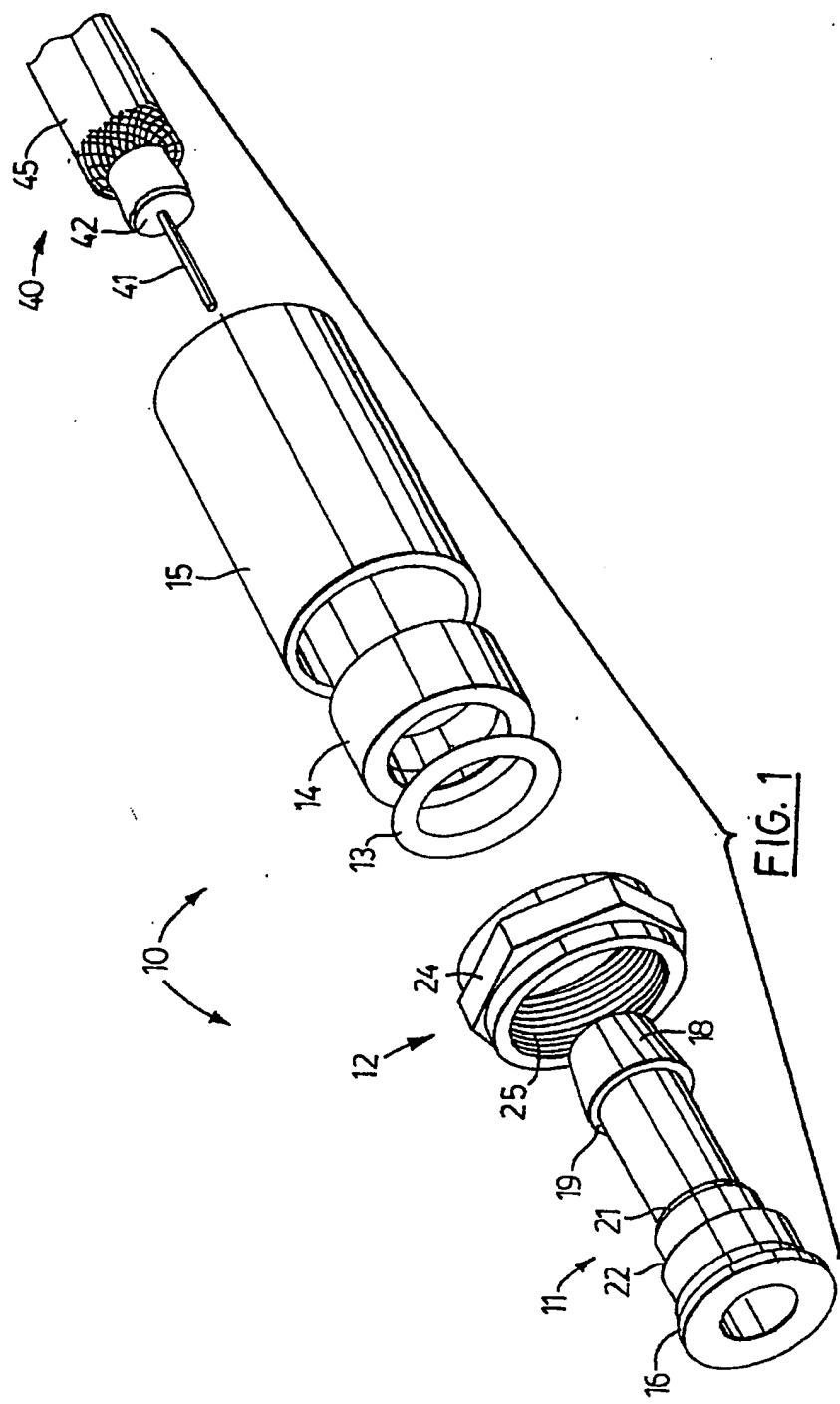
(57) Abrégé/Abstract:

A connector is provided for interconnecting a coaxial cable to an electrical device. The connector has an internal body and an external body which are assembled together, and which can be activated to clamp upon and seal to an inserted coaxial cable without disassembling the external body from the internal body.

ABSTRACT

A connector is provided for interconnecting a coaxial cable to an electrical device. The connector has an internal body and an external body which are assembled together, and which can be activated to clamp upon and seal to an inserted coaxial cable without disassembling the external body from the internal body.

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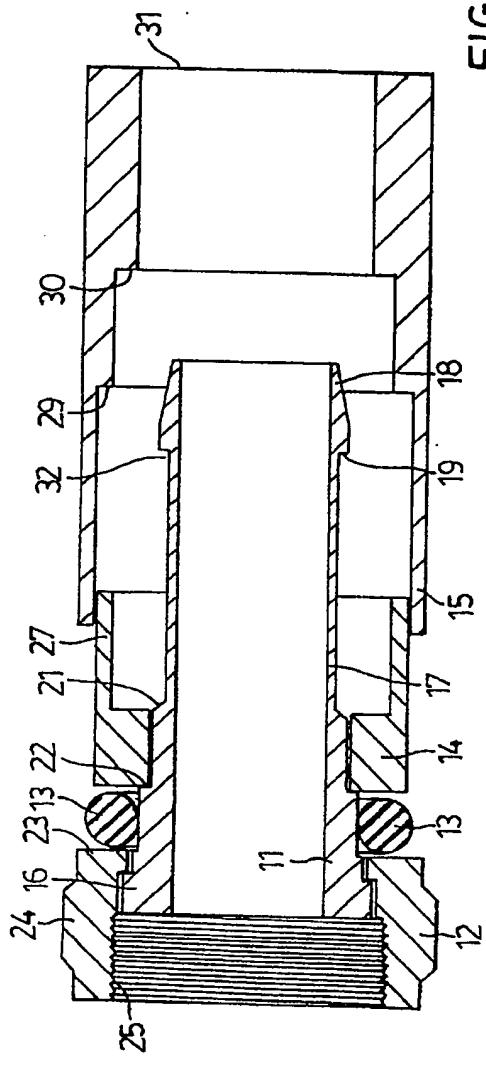


FIG. 2

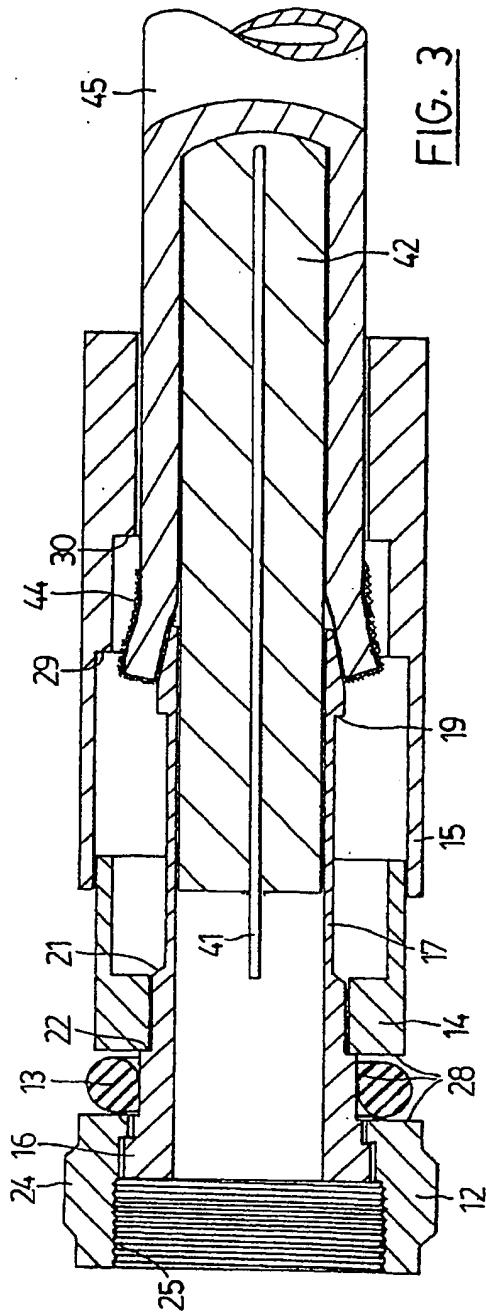


FIG. 3

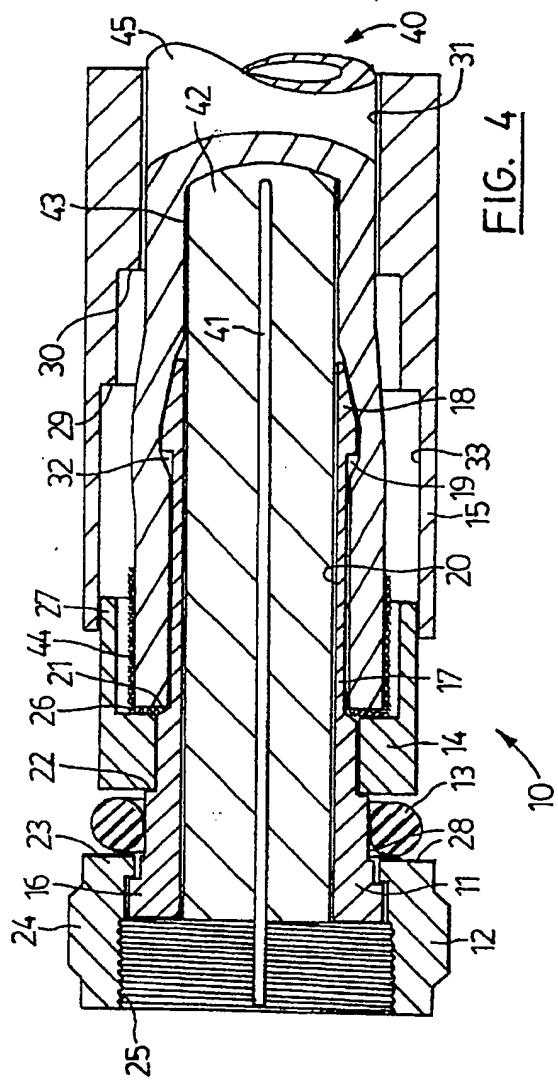


FIG. 4

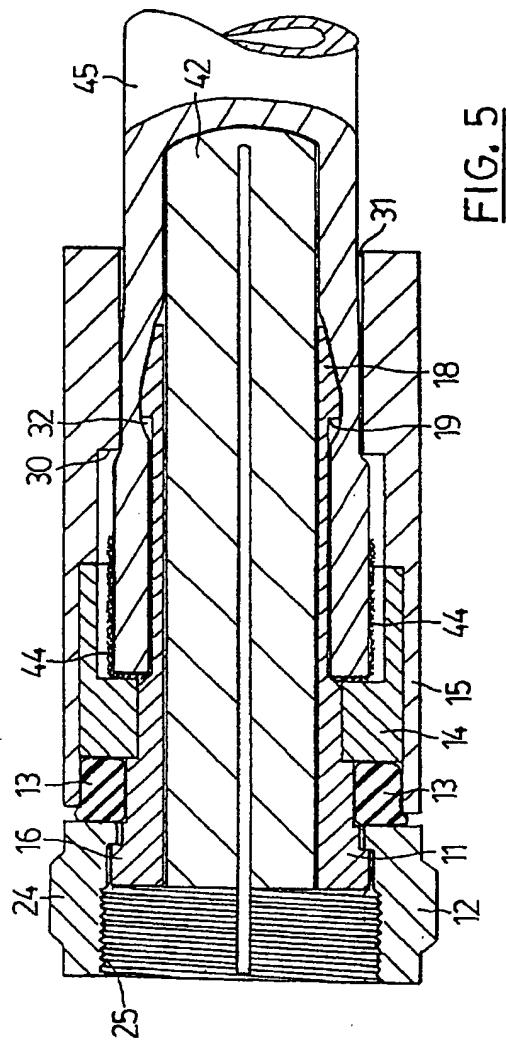
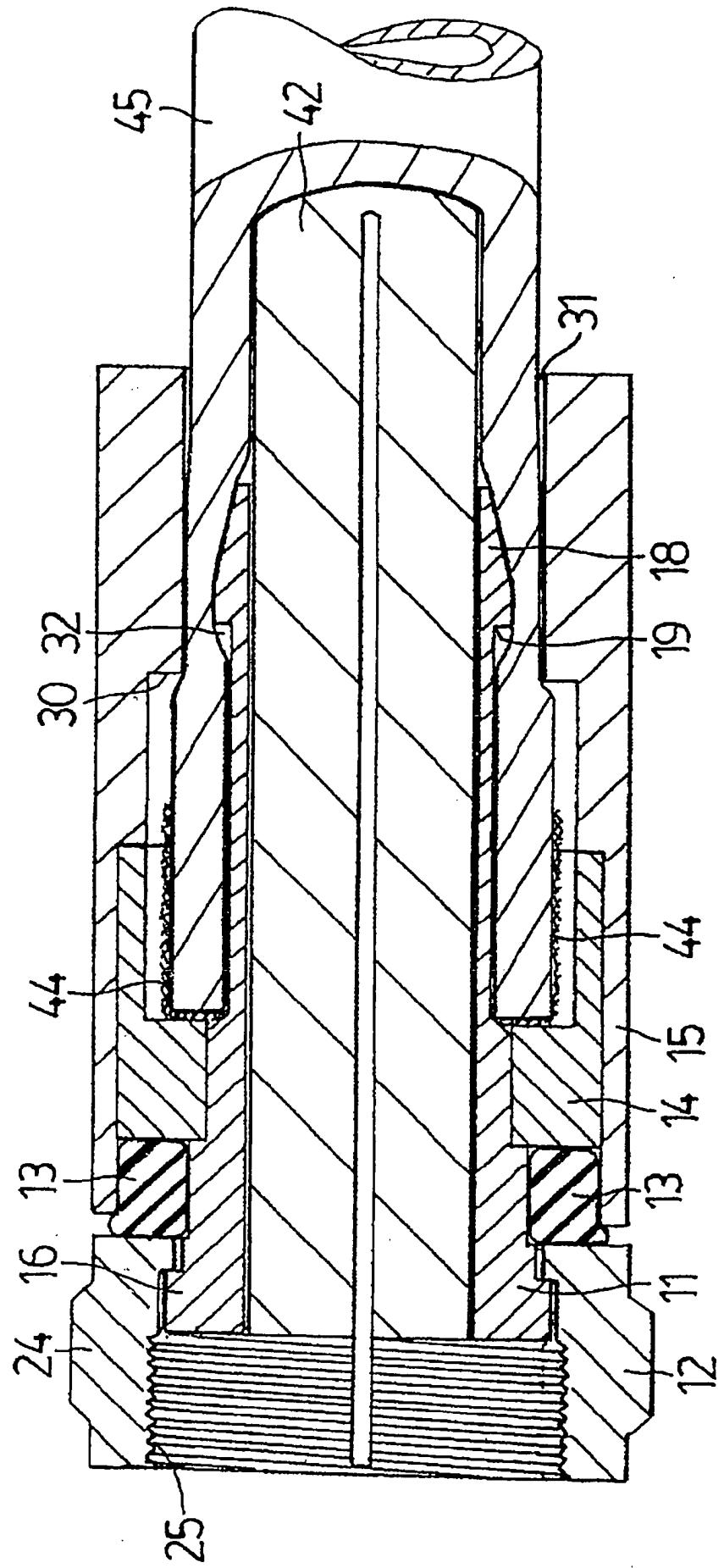


FIG. 5



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Title: COAXIAL CABLE CONNECTOR WITH INTEGRAL CABLE GRIPPING
EXTERNAL BUSHING

FIELD OF THE INVENTION

- 5 This invention relates generally to a connector for coaxial cable, such as the type used for cable TV transmission.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

- Coaxial cable connectors that require crimping are associated with certain disadvantages. Crimping tools tend to wear out with repeated
10 use, and crimping does not provide a satisfactory seal. A number of crimpless connectors have been developed which attempt to overcome these problems.

- One type of crimpless connector receives a compression sleeve, which is first broken away from a plastic ring mounted on the connector, and then slid over the cable and finally inserted into the annular cavity between
15 the inner wall of the connector and the jacket of the cable. A tool is used to push the compression sleeve fully into the connector with a snap engagement.

- A problem with this connector is that it can be awkward to break the compression sleeve away from the connector and then thread it onto the
20 cable, particularly when used in field installations where there may be adverse weather conditions. The compression sleeve can as well be inadvertently threaded onto the cable backwards, and it can also be dropped and lost.

- An alternative crimpless connector has more recently been
25 provided, which permits the cable to be secured to it simply by pushing the cable into the connector and subsequently pulling it back. The body of this

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"push-pull" connector has a bushing mounted within it near the cable receiving end having a diameter to closely receive the cable. The body of the connector also has within it an annular mandril having a bore to receive the stripped core of the cable, and having a sleeve adapted to engage the cable beneath the jacket by pushing the cable and the mandril together. This stretches the jacket of the cable to a diameter greater than the internal diameter of the bushing.

The mandril is moveable from a position in which the sleeve is surrounded by the bushing in which the sleeve may be engaged to the cable, 10 to a position in which the sleeve is at least partially within the bushing in which the jacket is frictionally engaged by the bushing by pulling the cable away from the connector after it has been pushed onto the mandril sleeve.

While the push-pull cable connector has many advantages, it does not lend itself to all applications. In some publicly accessible 15 installations, for example, it is the usual practice to cover the threaded posts to which the cables are connected by a security ring, making the threaded portion of an installed cable connector inaccessible to finger manipulation or common wrenches or pliers. Unauthorized removal of the cable is thereby discouraged as a special tool is needed to fit within the security ring.

20 Due to the close tolerances of the standard security ring, the dimensional limitations of the push-pull connector present a significant obstacle. The internal bushing and mandril of the push-pull connector require a larger body diameter than can be accommodated in the standard sized security ring. While a larger security ring could be substituted, doing so 25 would present additional costs.

It has also been found that the push-pull connector can be awkward to use with coaxial cable having multiple layers of braided shielding. Because of the limited travel of the mandril and bushing, the inserted cable must be trimmed to expose only a short distance of braided

shielding. Folding back one layer of braided shielding presents little difficulty. However, manipulating multiple layers of braided shielding that are as short as required can be awkward. While a push-pull connector could be made with a longer travel for the mandrel and bushing, thus allowing a longer trimmed section for the cable, this would require a longer overall connector length which would increase material costs.

BRIEF SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

10 The purpose of the present invention is to obviate or mitigate the disadvantages of known connectors for coaxial cable.

In accordance with the invention, a connector is provided for use with a coaxial cable of the type having a central conductor, a dielectric insulator with a foil cover encasing the central conductor, at least one braided shield surrounding the foil covered dielectric insulator, and a plastic jacket covering the braided shield.

15 The connector comprises an internal body, means for interconnecting the connector to an electrical device, and an external body, assembled together so as to resist subsequent disassembly. The connector is adapted to receive a coaxial cable and to tightly hold the cable and form a seal with it by moving the external body relative to the internal body without disassembling the external body from the internal body.

20 The internal body is preferably in the form of a mandril that has a bore of a diameter to receive the dielectric insulator of the coaxial cable. The mandril has a sleeve with an end adapted to engage the cable beneath the braided shield and jacket.

25 The interconnecting means preferably comprises threaded nut means which is connected to the mandril at the end thereof remote from the sleeve end adapted to engage the cable.

The external body is preferably in the form of a gripping bushing that is mounted to the connector surrounding the mandril and concentric to it. At its free end it has a bore of a diameter to receive the jacket of the cable. The bushing is moveable from a first position in which the bore of the bushing and the sleeve of the mandril define an annular gap to receive the braided shield and the jacket of the cable, to a second position in which the annular gap between the bushing and the sleeve of the mandril is reduced, thereby squeezing the braided shield and the jacket of the cable.

Preferably the nut means is rotatably mounted to the mandril and retained thereto by a flange on the mandril. More preferably, the sleeve of the mandril is tapered and barbed.

Advantageously the gripping bushing is assembled with the mandril by close frictional contact and is moveable slidingly from its first position to its second position by means of a squeezing tool.

Most advantageously, the connector also includes an O-ring retained upon the mandril close to the nut means, and the bushing slides over the O-ring when it is moved into its second position.

It has been found that the connector of the present invention provides an effective solution to the problems presented by known prior art coaxial cables, as described above.

The connector of the present invention is preassembled. No separate pieces are involved that must be threaded onto the cable, and which can be misoriented or lost. The dimensional tolerances of the connector of the present invention, moreover, enable it to be used with the standard sized security ring. In addition, the connector of the present invention easily accepts coaxial cable having multiple layers of braided shielding with longer trimmed sections that facilitate folding of the braided shielding back over the cable jacket.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

In order that the invention may be more clearly understood, reference will be made to the accompanying drawings which illustrate a preferred embodiment of the coaxial cable connector of the present invention,
5 and in which:

Fig. 1 is an exploded perspective view of a cable connector of the present invention, shown with a coaxial cable;

Fig. 2 is a cross-sectional side view of the connector of Fig. 1;

10 Fig. 3 is a cross-sectional side view of the same connector as shown in Fig. 2, with a coaxial cable having been inserted therein;

Fig. 4 is a cross-sectional side view of the same connector as in Fig. 3, with the coaxial cable having been inserted further therein; and

15 Fig. 5 is a cross-sectional side view of the same connector as in Fig. 4, with the outer bushing of the connector having been moved from its original position, in which the connector can receive the coaxial cable, to its final position, in which the connector tightly holds the inserted coaxial cable and forms a seal therewith.
20

DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENT

In the drawings, the coaxial cable connector is denoted generally by reference number 10. The cable is denoted by reference number 40 and is of a standard configuration comprising a central conductor 41, a dielectric 5 insulator 42 with a foil cover 43, a braided shield 44 and a plastic jacket 45.

The connector 10 comprises a mandril 11, a nut member 12, an O-ring 13, a retainer 14 and a bushing 15. The O-ring 13 is made of a compressible, elastomeric material, such as rubber or plastic, and the mandril 11, nut member 12, retainer 14, and bushing 15 are all made of a rigid 10 material, preferably metallic, such as brass.

The mandril 11 is generally cylindrical having an enlarged base with a sleeve 17 extending therefrom. A flange 16 projects outwardly from the end of the enlarged base of the mandril 11. The sleeve 17 has a tapered end 18 with a barb 19. A bore 20 extends through the mandril 11 having a diameter 15 to receiving the dielectric 42 and its foil cover 43 and the conductor 41.

The nut member 12 is mounted rotatably to the mandril 11. The nut member 12 has a collar 23 that engages the flange 16 of the mandril 11 to permit free rotation between the nut member 12 and the mandril. The nut member 12 is provided with internal threads 25 and hexagonal flats 24.

20 The retainer 14 is generally cylindrical and is fixedly mounted to the mandril 11. The retainer 14 has a base 26 with a wall 27 extending therefrom. The base 26 has an internal diameter that allows it to be mounted to the enlarged base of the mandril 11 and held securely by frictional engagement. A square shoulder 22 on the enlarged base of the mandril 11 25 provides a seat for the base 26 of the retainer 14.

The collar 23 of the nut member 12 and the enlarged base of the mandril 11 and the base 26 of the retainer 14 together define an annular groove 28 in which sits the O-ring 13. The O-ring 13 is of a size and

dimension to seat in the annular groove 28, and to extend slightly beyond the retainer 14.

The bushing 15 is also cylindrical and has a mouth 31 at one end dimensioned to receive the coaxial cable 40. The other end of the bushing 15 5 is adapted to be mounted to the retainer 14 with a close fitting but slideable engagement.

The bushing 15 has a stepped internal surface. A first step 29 reduces the internal diameter of the bushing from a dimension corresponding to the outside diameter of the retainer 14 to a dimension 10 corresponding to the inside diameter of the wall 27 of the retainer 14. The first step 29 of the bushing 15 seats against the end of the wall 27 of the retainer 14 when the bushing 15 has been activated to slide into its clamping position, as shown in Fig. 5. A second step 30 on the internal surface of the bushing 15 defines the depth of the mouth 31.

15 The connector 10 is assembled by first mounting the nut member 12 to the mandrel 11, then mounting the O-ring 13, and subsequently mounting the retainer 14, which prevents the O-ring 13 and the nut member 12 from subsequent removal from the mandrel 11. Finally, the bushing 15 is mounted to the retainer 14 as shown best in Fig. 2.

20 In mounting the connector 10 to the coaxial cable 40, the cable is first prepared by exposing a length of the central conductor 41, and also stripping a further length of the dielectric 42 and its foil-cover 43. The braided shield 44 is cut slightly longer than the jacket 45 and is folded back over the edge thereof, as shown in Fig. 1.

25 As shown in Figs. 3 and 4, the cable 40 is inserted into the connector 10 such that the conductor 41, the dielectric 42 and the foil 43 are received within the bore 20 of the mandrel 11. The tapered end 18 of the mandrel slides beneath the braided shield 44 and the jacket 45 of the cable 40. The barb 19 on the sleeve 17 of the mandrel 11 resists subsequent removal of

the cable 40 from the mandril 11.

The trimmed end of the jacket 45 of the cable 40 and the folded back portion of the braided shield 44 encounter a flared shoulder 21 on the sleeve 17 of the mandril 11. A cavity 33 between the internal surfaces of the 5 bushing 15 and retainer 14 and the external surface of the sleeve 17 accommodates the jacket 45 and the folded back portion of the braided shield 44 of the cable 40.

When the cable 40 has been fully inserted into the connector 10 such that the conductor 41 extends into the nut member 12, the connector is 10 placed in a levered squeezing tool (not shown) by means of which the bushing 15 can be forced to slide over the retainer 14 and the O-ring 13.

As the bushing is moved, the gap 32 between the bushing 15 and the tapered end 18 of the mandril 11 is reduced, as shown in Fig. 5. The second step 30 of the bushing 15 impinges upon the cable 40, squeezing the 15 braided shield 44 and jacket 45 between the mouth 31 of the bushing 15 and the tapered end 18 of the mandril 11 such that when the bushing 15 is collapsed fully onto the retainer 14, with the first step 29 seated upon the end 20 of the wall 27, the cable 40 is clamped tightly by the connector 10 with a moisture seal formed between the jacket 45 of the cable and the mouth 31 of the bushing 15.

In addition, the end of the bushing 15 that is mounted to the retainer 14 contacts and compresses the O-ring 13 within the annular groove 28 to provide a more secure seal between the nut member 12 and the mandril 11.

25 It will of course be appreciated that many variations are possible within the broad scope of the invention. For example, the retainer and mandril could be an integral body. The configuration of the connector and its component parts could also be modified. Means other than the threaded nut member could be substituted for engagement of the connector to an electronic

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device. The O-ring could be replaced with a different type of sealing means between the mandril and the nut member, and the placement of such O-ring or other sealing means could as well be altered.

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I CLAIM:

1. A connector for interconnecting to an electrical device, a coaxial cable such as of the type having a central conductor, a foil-covered dielectric insulator encasing the central conductor, at least one braided shield around the dielectric insulator, and a jacket covering the at least one braided shield, said connector comprising:

10 an internal body having a bore of a diameter to receive the dielectric insulator of such a coaxial cable, and having a sleeve with an end adapted to engage the cable beneath the at least one braided shield and the jacket;

5 means, remote from said sleeve end of said internal body, for interconnecting said connector to such an electrical device;

15 an external body surrounding said internal body remote from said interconnecting means, having at a free end thereof, proximal said sleeve end of said internal body, a mouth of a diameter to receive the jacket of the cable, said mouth being generally concentric with said bore of said internal body,

20 said external body being assembled with said internal body and said interconnecting means so as to resist subsequent disassembly,

25 and said external body being moveable without disassembly from said internal body, from a first position in which said external body and said sleeve end of said internal body define an

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annular gap to receive the at least one braided shield and the jacket of the cable, to a second position, closer to said interconnecting means, in which said annular gap between said sleeve of said internal body and said external body is reduced,

5 such that said connector can be attached to the cable by inserting the cable into said mouth of said external body while said external body is in said first position, and pushing the dielectric of the cable into the bore of the internal body with said sleeve end thereof engaging beneath the at least one braided shield and the jacket of the cable, and subsequently moving said external
10 body to said second position, thereby squeezing the at least one braided shield and the jacket of the cable between said sleeve of said internal body and said external body so as to tightly hold the cable within said connector and to form a seal between said
15 mouth of said external body and the jacket of the cable.

2. The connector of claim 1, wherein said internal body and said external body are generally cylindrical and concentric with each other.
3. The connector of claim 2, wherein said external body is in the form of a bushing.
- 20 4. The connector of claim 3, wherein said internal body is in the form of a mandril.
5. The connector of claim 4, wherein said means for interconnection is in the form of threaded nut means.

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6. The connector of claim 5, wherein said nut means is internally threaded for mounting to a threaded male connector post of the electrical device, and wherein said nut means is rotatably mounted to said mandril.
7. The connector of claim 6, wherein said mandril has a flange remote from said sleeve end which retains said nut member.
8. The connector of claim 7, wherein said sleeve end is tapered and barbed.
9. The connector of claim 8, wherein said bushing is assembled with said connector by close frictional contact, and is moveable slidably from said first position to said second position by means of a squeezing tool.
10. The connector of claim 9, further comprising sealing means retained upon said mandril and proximal said flange, dimensioned to form a close fitting seal with said mandril and said nut means.
11. The connector of claim 10, wherein said bushing slides over said sealing means when moved into said second position, thereby forming a compressive moisture proof seal between said bushing and said mandril and said nut means.
12. The connector of claim 11, further comprising a retainer mounted to said mandril proximal said flange such that said nut means, said mandril and said retainer define an annular groove wherein is disposed said sealing means.
13. The connector of claim 12, wherein said bushing is mounted to

said retainer.

14. A connector for use with a coaxial cable of the type having a central conductor, a foil-covered dielectric insulator encasing the central conductor, at least one braided shield around the dielectric insulator, and a
5 jacket covering the at least one braided shield, said connector comprising:
an mandril with a bore of a diameter to closely receive the dielectric insulator of such coaxial cable, having at a first end thereof a sleeve adapted to engage the cable beneath the at least one braided shield and the jacket;
10 threaded nut means engaged to said mandril at the second end thereof, remote from said sleeve;
a bushing mounted to said connector surrounding said mandril and concentric thereto remote from said threaded nut means, having at its free end a bore of a diameter to receive the jacket of
15 the cable, and being moveable from a first position in which said bore of said bushing and said sleeve of said mandril define an annular gap to receive at least one braided shield and the jacket of the cable, to a second position, closer to said threaded nut means, in which said annular gap between said sleeve of said
20 mandril and said bushing is reduced, thereby to squeeze the at least one braided shield and the jacket of said cable.
15. The connector of claim 14, wherein said nut means is internally threaded for mounting to a threaded male connector post, and wherein said nut means is rotatably mounted to said mandril.
- 25 16. The connector of claim 15, wherein said mandril has a flange at said second end which retains said nut member.

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17. The connector of claim 16, wherein said sleeve is tapered and barbed.
18. The connector of claim 17, wherein said bushing is engaged to said connector by close frictional contact, and is moveable slidingly from said 5 first position to said second position by means of a squeezing tool.
19. The connector of claim 18, further comprising an O-ring retained upon said mandril and proximal said second end thereof, dimensioned to form a close fitting seal with said mandril and said nut means.
20. The connector of claim 19, wherein said bushing slides over said 10 O-ring when moved into said second position, thereby forming a compressive moisture proof seal between said bushing and said mandril and said nut means.
21. The connector of claim 20, further comprising a retainer mounted to said mandril proximal said second end thereof such that said nut 15 member means, said mandril and said retainer define an annular groove wherein is disposed said O-ring.
22. The connector of claim 21, wherein said bushing is mounted to said retainer.